

# G R A I N

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## MILLERS TAKE ALL PRIZES

Wet corn millers, cereal flour and feed millers took practically all 1st, 2nd and 3rd places in the first annual safety contest conducted among members of the Food Section of National Safety Council. The 12-month contest ended June 30th in which 187 plants completed the period, according to announcement just made. The average frequency rate for all participants was 16.89. Small plants, on the whole, had the highest loss experience.

Corn Products Ref. Co. (Argo) took first place in Group A with a frequency rate of 3.38. General Mills, Minneapolis mill took third with 6.17. General Mills, El Reno, took first in

Group B with a 0 rate. The company's Great Falls mill took second, and its Los Angeles mill took third, each with a 0 rate. G. M.'s Chicago cereal mill took a third prize in the third classification with a 0.95 rate, while Ralston-Purina Co.'s Minneapolis Ry-Krisp Plant, Minneapolis, tried for first in the fourth classification.

## VERY FORTUNATE

**WE AMERICANS** are fortunate people. We have the privilege of buying Defense Bonds—providing for the future and at the same time helping Uncle Sam's war effort. In dictator dominated countries we could be forced to support the army—but there would be no provision for the future. Let's exercise our freedom—enjoy our privilege by buying Defense Bonds and Stamps regularly.

## POW ELECTED DIRECTOR

Unexpected and gratifying honors were bestowed upon the Supers Society in St. Louis late last month when SOGES President R. B. Pow, Reliance Grain Co. Ltd., Fort William, was unanimously selected as a Director, if you please, of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Association. Mr. Pow has addressed the parent body at previous annual conventions, however, this year's meeting was for executives only and Mr. Pow was not present.

## NEW SLATE ELECTED

Clyde C. Ruddick, H. J. Heinz Co., Pittsburgh, succeeded Herbert C. Taylor, Northwestern Yeast Co., Chicago, as head of the Food Section of the National Safety Council at the congress held in the latter city October 5-6-7th. Clyde C. Stephens, Interstate Cotton Oil Ref. Co., Sherman, Tex., is new first vice chairman, and Ray M. Seeker, Anheuser-Busch, Inc., St. Louis, is now second. Charles F. Moberg, Kraft Cheese Co., Chicago, becomes sec'y.

Wm. H. Scates, Carnation Co., Oconomowoc, Wis., owners of Albers Bros. Mfg. Co. on the west coast, heads the membership committee; Mylo Roberts, A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., Decatur, Ill., will look after publicity; Dr. R. W. Rush, Corn Products Ref. Co., Argo, Ill., is health committee chairman, and Art Hazzard, American Maize Products Co., Roby, Ind., will guide the data sheet committee.

George Steel, Ralston-Purina Co., St. Louis, is chairman; P. L. Bachman, General Mills, Minneapolis, is vice chairman, and V. L. McMullen, Clinton (Ia.) Co., is sec'y of the milling committee. Retiring general chairman Taylor becomes head of the Grain, Feed, Soybeans, Linseed, Starch, and Yeast Committee; Paul Christensen is vice chairman, and H. J. Aldrich, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Buffalo, is sec'y. For the first time in twelve years the SOGES name will not appear on the letterhead (thank goodness, says the old slave).

## TO 48-HOUR WEEK

The 48-hour week will be applied before Nov. 15 in all areas where labor shortages have become acute, and within 30 days in all areas after they are brought into Group I—the group in which acute labor shortages have developed—Paul V. McNutt, Chairman of the War Manpower Commission, announces. Instructions concerning the extension of the longer work week sent also suggest the possibility of its application soon in areas where labor shortages have not yet actually developed.



Name on Request

In 1929, he installed four 263-foot lengths of 17" REXALL Belting on feed elevators. Competitive belts, installed simultaneously in the same service for a comparative test, failed in 1936 from disintegration caused by the oil in the feed—all but one of the REXALL belts are still in service.

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# Barley Quality, and Barley Diseases

OF IMPORTANCE TO THE  
GRAIN ELEVATOR SUPER

By Dr. James G. Dickson

**P**ROGRESS is being made in the improvement of the quality of barley produced by the farmer and handled through the grain elevators. Real progress, however, depends upon the elevator shipper being a key man in the barley improvement program, not only recognizing the factors of quality, but also equipping his plant to maintain the identity of the quality product, to clean seed and perhaps even to clean the barley before it is shipped. We have had a large number of local elevator shippers cooperating with us in this program with the immediate result of a local reputation being established as a buying center for barley, as well as recognition of these points as sources for good quality barley on the terminal markets.

A brief summary of the various factors of barley quality which must be considered in receiving and marketing the grain will be discussed, although the importance of the different factors may vary for each section of the country. An adequate discussion of these various factors and their use by the elevator superintendent in determining the relative quality of the barley in question would necessitate the use of barley samples and time to familiarize ourselves with each factor.

## The Importance of the Region in Which the Barley Is Grown

**I**N general a mellow, well matured barley best suited for malting purposes is grown in the more humid sections of the spring barley area. Naturally barley produced in the less humid sections is used for certain types of malt, especially diastatic malt. The most important consideration of the regional problem from the standpoint of the elevator superintendent is the recognition that barley grown in the more humid section behaves differently in steeping and modification in malting, than barley from the less humid areas.

While either lot of barley can be handled satisfactorily and meets specific demands if kept separate, mixtures of the two lots make satisfactory malting impossible. The elevator mixing Southern Minnesota barley with Eastern Wisconsin barley, for example, must realize that while either of these lots are satisfactory malting barley if kept separate, the steep time on the two lots may vary as much as 12 hours, and the treatment in malt-

ing to secure proper modification likewise will be distinctly different, therefore a mixture of these lots will result in poor malting quality due to lack of uniformity of the mixture.

Barley from the drier sections of the spring barley area is apt to be immature and non-mellow as well as of lower malting value, and will not grade malting barley. The determination of mellowness in barley is too complex to describe in detail, although most of the barley buyers are more or less familiar with this condition in barley.

## Barley Varieties and Their Recognition

**T**HE grain trade dealing with barley has become variety-conscious. Perhaps this is a sign of progress in barley improvement. Certainly there is more reason for it than there was in 1914, for example, when most of the barley marketed in this area was either the Manchuria type or a variety selected from the Manchuria, such as the Oderbrucker, which responded essentially the same as the former type. Today there are, relatively speaking, a large number of varieties with a wide range in response in malting as well as general suitability for malting—at least under the present conditions.

Under the circumstances, what is to be done about varieties? Can we all become barley experts and identify with certainty all of the varieties, including the western barleys which have been and probably will continue to enter the central and eastern market channels? Personally, I believe the problem has been over-magnified, especially in trade channels. In general, the problem of varieties is closely associated with the region in which the barley is grown. If we agree to prevent mixtures of North Dakota barley with Minnesota barley, and Minnesota barley with Wisconsin barley, the varietal problem is not so complex.

In the barley varieties accepted by the malting trade as standard malting barley—Manchuria, Oderbrucker, Wisconsin Barbless (Ped. 38) and the Minnesota Velvet—the two former varieties malt essentially alike when grown in the same section. The two latter varieties, while malting differently than the former two, are enough

alike so that mixtures of these two smooth-awned barleys grown in the same area offers no great problem. Examination of commercial lots of barley during the past two years has shown, rather generally, mixtures of not only these four varieties, but other varieties which malt very differently—and from this standpoint there is need of improvement on the part of the elevators.

## Too Much Attention to Varieties

**T**HE general trend of the farmers in the malting barley sections has been toward the smooth-awned varieties Minnesota Velvet and Wisconsin Barbless (Ped. 38). The summary of the seed lots examined in the barley meetings held in Southern Minnesota and Wisconsin show fairly accurately this general trend. In Southern Minnesota, 46.6% of the seed lots examined were Velvet 34.4% were Manchuria or Oderbrucker, 3.1% Wisconsin Barbless (Ped. 38), and the balance varieties or mixtures not recommended for malting purposes. In Wisconsin, 67.6% of the samples examined were Ped. 38, 19.5% Oderbrucker or Manchuria and 6.1% Velvet, with 6.8% mixtures or other varieties not recommended for malting purposes.

While reports have not been received from the other states in the malting barley area, the general trend in varieties grown is towards standard adapted varieties for each section of the country. In general these varieties can be grouped into two classes which can be easily identified and handled separately. Perhaps too much attention has been centered on identification of varieties instead of on the general quality of the grain.

## Barley Maturity and Its Importance

**G**OOD quality malting barley must be fully matured in the field. The survey of farmers' samples has emphasized the need of educational work against cutting barley before fully mature. The buyers of barley must likewise emphasize the importance of this problem, for immature barley is not good quality malting barley. The full development of the kernel has been checked, resulting in physical and chemical differences which give uneven modification and poor quality malt.

Immaturity may be caused by insufficient soil moisture during the





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later stages of development of the crop, as well as by cutting before the crop is mature. In both cases the barley tends to be hard and higher in proteins and is less desirable for malting, as well as low in yield of extract and malt. And while small-kerneled, immature barley may be separated from the larger mature kernels, quite frequently immature barley kernels may be large, in which case the mixtures are more serious. The general maturity of the barley can be determined by the color of the hull and texture of the kernels. Do not confuse this, however, with the native blue color of certain varieties of barley.

#### Recognition of Various Types of Damage in Barley

**T**HE types of damage found in barley are familiar to most of you. Especially excess weathering, moisture damage, heat damage, and in general terms skinned and broken kernels, are all factors that you have used in buying and handling barley. Such factors all reduce the quality of the barley for malting purposes and many of them are important in feed barley quality as well. May I discuss one type of damage which has been rather generally overlooked? That is injury from close thrashing.

In the past and today in some areas too much emphasis has been placed on high test weight per bushel in buying barley. Even at the present time too many buyers are purchasing barley on the basis of a 50-pound test weight per bushel, although the official U. S. standards for barley require a test weight per bushel of only 47 pounds for grade No. 1.

There is only one way the farmer can produce barley weighing fifty pounds to the bushel with the malting barley varieties in the malting barley area, that is by thrashing so close that the base of the hull is frayed and the germ of the kernel is damaged. Fully 25% of the commercial lots of barley examined have been so thrashed.

This is the most conspicuous general damage in American barley and therefore in American malt, and it is so needless to bring the bushel weight up to where the local buyer has demanded it to be before he would pay the top prices. By buying on the high bushel weight as your index of quality you will ultimately take heavy discounts on this barley when selling it to the malting trade. Barley that has been thrashed too close does not make a fancy malt in either uniformity of modification or general appearance.

#### Barley Diseases and Market Quality

**T**HERE are two general classes of barley diseases. The one class reduces yields with little general effect on quality, which group may be illustrated by the smuts and stripe diseases. The other reduces yields and effects quality, as the diseased kernels are thrashed out with the grain, such as, for example, the scab, blight, and ergot diseases.

The identification of the blight diseases and the determination of their prevalence in barley received at the elevator is important both from the standpoint of evaluating the quality of the grain and from preventing mixtures of diseased grain lots with good quality barley. The so-called "blight damage" may be caused by several diseases, among which are the scab disease, the blight disease and a group of common soil molds causing damage where the barley lodged and the heads came in contact with the soil surface. Identification of these three diseases in the thrashed grain is not easy. The latter type of damage is generally associated with a fair

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Your idle weight would be felt by him on the battlefield. Every civilian counts in this kind of war. Every civilian must make his energy and his dollars work for victory.

Keep in mind that while our national goal in this drive is in the billions of dollars this money is being borrowed from you and you and you. You are, as an individual, the deciding factor in how great this sum finally becomes. An extra \$100 War Bond becomes an extra rifle, extra bullets and extra fighting power of every type.

amount of ground damaged kernels and a distinct earthy odor in the barley.

All of these three types of damage are classified as "blight damage" in the U. S. standards. Any barley, therefore which contains any appreciable quantity of kernels damaged by one or the other of these three types should be binned, handled, and marketed separately from barley that is free from disease damage. As we know, mixtures of disease-damaged barley containing more than 4% of blight-damaged kernels with barley free from disease damage will grade "blighted" under the official grain standards, and thus be subjected to a discount.

The scab disease causes much greater damage to barley and should be guarded against in both feed and malting quality. Any of these diseases are objectionable in malting barley, but scab should be recognized in buying and binning the grain.

The ergot disease is not generally common in barley grown in the malting barley area. The ergot bodies are easily recognized by the experienced barley buyer and should not be mixed with sound barley, as they are generally difficult and expensive to remove, and the limits set by the federal grain standards, 0.3%, are very rigid.

The grading factors for barley represent a special field in themselves and should be reviewed in greater detail by the buyers and elevator superintendents.

#### A General Program for the Improvement of Barley Quality

**T**HE experiment station and federal workers are coordinating their programs on barley improvement, giving consideration to the various factors which determine quality in barley. Their work includes a study of cultural methods, soils and regions adapted to barley, varieties and their adaptation and quality, the control of diseases of barley and harvesting and thrashing methods to obtain this maximum quality.

The United States Maltsters Association, the Northwestern Crop Improvement Association and the Agricultural Departments of the Railroads have cooperated in this program. The ultimate success of such an undertaking is based upon recognition of this quality in buying and handling the grain so that the farmer receives the premium in price for producing the quality barley and the industrial consumer receives the quality product, unmixed, for processing in his plant.

#### Competition Governs Hikes

WLB approval for wage increases exceeding the "little steel" formula are sometimes obtainable if higher paying industries compete for your labor. One may not, however, offset the individual merit and reclassification wage increases that you have granted against the 15% "little steel" increase. WLB rules such increases should be general boosts.

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## HART-CARTER COMPANY

670 Nineteenth Ave. N.E.

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# How Wet Is Wet?

*Asks Roy Rollins*

Editor of "Staley News," Employees Publication of  
The A. E. Staley Manufacturing Co., Decatur, Ill.

## Then He Tells You, Drippingly, In His Anything But Dry Vaporizing

**W**HEN you do wet processing you must provide answers to the question of, "How wet?" many times every day for many different materials and products. Much of our Control Laboratory's working time is spent in finding and recording those answers.

Moisture content determinations in our business are made by the use of one of three methods.

### "Loss of Weight" Method

**T**HE simplest, and the one we use most frequently, is the "loss of weight" method. We weigh up a sample, say 10 grams, of starch, soybean meal, gluten feed, coal or whatever and put it into an electric oven which maintains a temperature of about 220° F. Since that is eight degrees above the boiling point of water, the moisture in the sample is vaporized and driven off as steam. The sample is then reweighed and the loss in weight indicates the amount of moisture it originally contained. Thus, if the 10 gram sample weighs only 9.4 grams when it comes out of the oven, it obviously originally contained .6 gram (or 6%) moisture. Trouble is that this method takes from two to twelve hours, depending on the nature of the material being tested, to produce an answer.

So in practice we often modify it by putting the oven under vacuum. The vacuum speeds up the drying rate by lowering the boiling point of water and pulling the vapors out. With this method moisture determinations are made in minutes rather than hours.

### Carter-Simons Work in the Plant

**I**T is necessary at some points in the process to make accurate moisture determinations quickly so that controls may be adjusted at once. Vacuum equipment would be cumbersome and one more thing to maintain so we use Carter-Simon Moisture Testers. As a first step we test samples of the material they are to test and find out how long it takes to drive all the moisture out at a temperature of 310° to 320° F. (10 minutes for starch). Then the oven is set to the proper temperature and the sample left in just the right length of time—because if it stayed longer it would burn and decompose.

### Drying Without Heat

**S**OMETIMES in special cases or to set standards we use a loss of weight method which does not use heat. The trick is to put the sample into a sealed container which also contains a chemical, usually phosphorus pentoxide, that will soak up all the moisture in the container. This gives accurate results but takes far too much time to be valuable as an operating technique.

### A Difficulty or Two

**O**VEN drying methods are subject to errors of various sorts. Water is present in some materials both in a free state and adsorbed on or combined with the material. In attempting to measure free moisture (which is all that we are interested in) it is difficult to select a time or tempera-

ture which will not drive off some of the "bound water." Also, some materials decompose at higher temperatures and give off gases which may be calculated as moisture lost. Another trouble is that some materials (soybean oil, for example) may combine with air so that they actually gain rather than lose weight in testing. Those things, together with the possibility that someone may make just a tiny little error in testing or in calculation of his results, explain why chemists periodically throw their hair in the waste basket and roll their eyeballs wildly while working on such a comparatively simple thing as moisture determination.

### Direct Methods

**A** SECOND type of moisture determination methods are the so-called "direct" methods. They gain the name from the fact that with them we actually collect and measure the amount of water driven out of a sample.

One such method is toluene distillation. We place a 50 or 100 gram sample in a flask, cover it with toluene and connect it to a condenser. The toluene is then boiled and the vapors driven off carry with them all the moisture present in the sample. When condensed in a graduated cylinder the water separates out and can be measured directly in cubic centimeters which, for water, is the same as grams. Then, if 8 grams are collected from a 50 gram sample, the original moisture was 16%.

The direct methods have the advantage of being able to handle large samples quickly and they work well on very wet material. They are not noted for their accuracy, however, because the volume of distillate in the cylinder cannot be read too accurately.

## The Steinlite is FAST, ACCURATE and EASY to USE



The STEINLITE  
One Minute Moisture  
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The Steinlite one minute moisture tester is FAST. Experienced operators can make a test in about one minute. If the operator is not experienced, a test can be easily made in 2 or 3 minutes... and that's a tremendous saving compared to old moisture testing methods.

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ly and it is hard to keep the equipment clean enough to be positive that no moisture remains in the condenser.

#### And Indirect Methods

**M**OISTURE content will usually affect other properties of a material and if these can be measured accurately they can be translated into moisture percentages.

For example the relation of weight to moisture content in syrup, steep-water and starch water slurries is well known and we can determine moisture by measuring specific gravity with a Baume spindle. This method is quite accurate for liquids.

Then too there is another method which is literally "rule-of-thumb." Some of us, by long experience, can grab a handful of starch or feed, feel it carefully and say, "Hmm,—about 14.1% I'd say." It's worth pointing out that this method is dependent for its accuracy on the individual's state of nutrition and how the battle is going on the home front. The laboratory has never been able to work out exact tables showing the relation between these things and the moisture content of gluten feed so we don't rely entirely on this method.

#### All Methods Depend on Good Sampling

**I**N a discussion of any kind of control tests it is necessary to strike a blow in the cause of good sampling techniques. Moisture diffuses slowly in any material so it may be high in one part of a container and low in another. Or it may be in lumps which will be hard to include in the right proportions. So it is important that large representative samples be taken and that they be thoroughly mixed before the small test sample is taken from them. Samples must be kept in tightly closed bottles because the relative humidity of the air may cause them to either gain or lose moisture.

So moisture testing, although one of the most common and frequent of our tests and although carried on by a number of well tested methods, is nevertheless one of the most difficult from which to obtain consistently accurate results. We worry about the answers we get because on them depend many of the decisions which operating men must make about processing procedures.

#### No Recourse

Unless application is made to WLB for permission to make wage adjustments within a reasonable period of time, one cannot obtain legal protection against losing employees to higher-paying jobs when paying wages lower than going rates.

#### European Wheat Best In Years

The 1943 wheat crop in Europe, excluding Russia, is estimated at around 1½ billion bu, the best crop since 1939. Acreage expansion was largely responsible, although yields were better than in 1942.

## WELSH ELECTED PRESIDENT

J. L. Welsh, President of Bulter-Welsh Grain Co., Omaha, was elected president of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, succeeding Sam L. Rice, Rice Grain Co., Metamore and Toledo, O., at the executive conference held in St. Louis, Sept. 26-27th. Out of the meeting we gathered the following principal thoughts:

Many of the regulations handed down in Washington and labeled as war measures are only a part of a planned economy program believed by the bureaus to be superior to methods and practices that have been tried and used for generations. They naturally expect some of their orders to upset many of our so-called old-fashioned practices and little will likely be done to correct these inequalities even though men with experience know that they are hampering our war effort and our food program.

Senator Hugh Bulter hit the nail on the head when he stated: "The most practical road to reform is through the Ballot."

There was a strong urge from the trade to lift the corn ceilings since they have prevented the flow of corn through usual channels, but there is little hope of that request reaching sympathetic ears in Washington, and instead, other price ceilings and new regulatory orders affecting distribution are to be placed on many more important food and feed commodities.

Subsidies which have been opposed by Congress and all farm and trade organizations are to play a more important part in the new scheme for greater and more effective control of our food products. It was brought out that trade organizations can and should become important implements in encouraging the retention of some of the long-tried and successful principles of production and marketing. Surely these methods that built the strongest and richest country in the world cannot all be wrong.—Forrest Moyer, Dodge City, Kans.

## CARLOADINGS FORGE AHEAD

Carloadings of grain and grain products continue to reflect the accelerated activity prevalent in the industry, as indicated for the weeks ending:

	1943	1942	1941
October 9.....	59,521	51,073	36,553
October 2.....	53,495	50,557	40,340
Sept. 25.....	53,214	47,948	40,480
Sept. 18.....	54,124	50,581	44,839
41 wks (+000).....	2,054	1,687	1,601

## Grain Exports Almost Double

Carloads of export grain (not including grain products) unloaded at tidewater during September totaled 2,842 cars, compared with 1,559 in August, 1942, an increase of 82%.

## Forecast Further Increases

Carloadings for the fourth quarter of 1943 are expected to show a further increase, according to estimates just compiled by the 13 Shippers' Regional Advisory boards. These indicate 370,558 cars of grain this year compared with 343,543 actually shipped last year—an increase of 7.9%, and a 5.2% increase in flour, meal and other mill products shipments of from 211,658 actually shipped last year to an estimated 222,614 this year.

## To Alleviate Box Car Shortage

Joseph B. Eastman, Director of ODT, assured grain shippers in the Northwestern grain states that everything possible is being done to alleviate the current box car shortage in that area. Farmers are being asked to make use of all existing temporary storage facilities until box cars become available for the movement of wheat.

## CORN GRIND STEADY

Corn ground for domestic use by eleven refiners during September totaled 10,281,142 bu, compared with 10,213,782 bu during August, and 9,969,384 bu in August 1942.

## WHEAT GRIND UP

Wheat ground by 1,001 mills in August amounted to 42,827,642 bu as compared with 40,053,355 bu reported ground by 1,013 mills in July, and 40,919,613 bu by 1,082 mills in August 1942. Of the 1,001 mills reporting, 30 ground 3,299,254 bu of wheat for granular flour.

## Wheat to Come from Argentine

CCC is planning to import a limited volume of wheat from the Argentine for feed use here, and currently is limiting the use of wheat sold for feed to dairy herds and laying hens.

## Horse Collar!

Horse sense is that sense which keeps a horse from betting on the human race. — American Legion Monthly.

# MODERNIZE!!

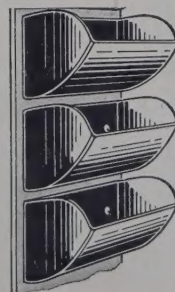
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## CALUMET CUPS

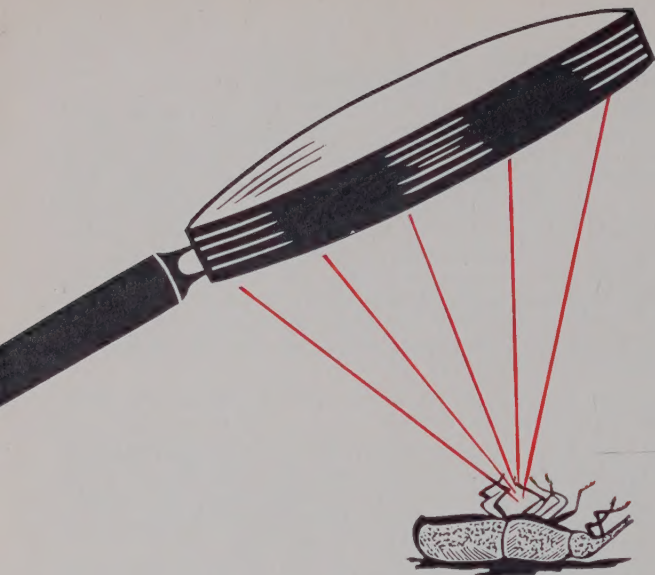
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Insect control is of vital importance to the grain industry. And on the part of the *manufacturer* of a *grain fumigant* ... effective, safe,—uniform and economical insect control demands comprehensive knowledge of “bugs” and actual storage conditions such as can be acquired *only* through years of *specialized* research and *practical* experience in insect extermination.

THE **Weevil-Cide** COMPANY  
**THE DEPENDABLE GRAIN FUMIGANT**  
1110 HICKORY STREET  
KANSAS CITY, MO.



TO CHOICE OF THE GRAIN TRADE



# Integrity

By William H. MacDonald

Manager of Elevators, Rosenbaum Brothers, Chicago

BEFORE CHICAGO CHAPTER, SOCIETY OF GRAIN ELEVATOR SUPERINTENDENTS

**I**NTEGRITY is the art of being wholly one's self. Integrity is one of the introspective virtues. It has less reference to society than to yourself. But before we can understand this virtue we need the experience of life. Perhaps we cannot see its value ourselves until we have labored to be tactful, patient, and the like. Therefore, appreciation of integrity may not come until a man is about middle age.

When we say Integrity, we usually have in mind honesty of some sort, reliability and trustworthiness which we associate with the word—but these are not enough. We cultivate integrity. We not only make it a part of our lives but a part of others', too.

## Matter of Self Mastery or Surrender

**T**HE heights of life are fortified. They are guarded by narrow passes where the world must go in single file and where, if one slips from the trail, he falls to that awful depth. If in scaling the cliffs of life one loses one's head, he is lost. False trails indicate easy going but lead in the wrong direction. The upward climb is one of strenuous effort. Only those who prove themselves worthy may gain the top.

Somewhere in the life of every man there is a testing time; he must prove of what material he is made. At this point you win or lose in the game of life. "Lead us not into temptation," is divine wisdom, for temptation lies in wait. But you need not wait, and when you have met it, there is no dodging the issue or shifting the burden of responsibility, and whatever the guise in which temptation comes the tempter is always the same self. Temptation spells always the mastery of or the surrender of one's self.

What greater ambition can one possess than to strive to do his best, spiritually and materially for his fellowmen, to reduce the sum of human misery, to help those less fortunate than themselves, and to preserve for future generations the constructive efforts and contributions of the past?

## Industry Richly Endowed

**S**UCH were the thoughts entertained and practiced by those who passed the grain business on to this generation. They were men possessed

of profound knowledge and experience—and knowledge is power. They knew what integrity stood for, therefore they knew the rocks on which businesses had been shattered and steered their course far away. They were not of the school who believed that the world owed them a living, but of the school who gave freely of their ability that progress in the grain business might be continued for the benefit of their generation and those to come.

Integrity means success! The average individual goes through life by obtaining the bare necessities to sustain it. And if in obtaining this meager portion he has been dishonest or has had no regard for integrity—from my point of view he has missed the one opportunity in life that rightfully belongs to every individual. You were selected for the position you hold because those who employed you believed in your integrity. You have lived up to that expectation which is manifested at this time.

## Our Warehouse Receipts Reflect Integrity

**D**URING the period of depression that exceeded anything in the history of our country and affected practically every line of business, many went into bankruptcy. It was and it is indeed gratifying to those of us engaged in the grain business to know that the warehouse receipts and other papers issued by the grain trade did not contribute to the closing of those institutions, but in every instance were found to be liquid assets.

The laws under which we operate "regular" elevators impose a responsibility on the operators that is not unlike that imposed upon the operators of safety deposit vaults since it is necessary under the laws that the grain be in a definite space assigned to it in a "regular" elevator where it must be retained until the holder of the warehouse receipt sees fit to move the grain out.

In addition to this, under the rules of most Boards of Trade, the operator guarantees the quantity and quality of the grain to the extent that those holding the warehouse receipts must receive advance notice before it has deteriorated to the extent that it will not meet the grade called for on the

certificate, thereby permitting them to move the grain out of storage. It would be impossible, I am sure, to find any other warehouse operation to compare with what is required of the operator in the form of inspections that may be procured by the holder of the receipts, if he so desires. It is possible to have three inspections under the Illinois Inspection Department and you may carry it to the Federal Government for the final grade.

## Supers' Integrity Manifested

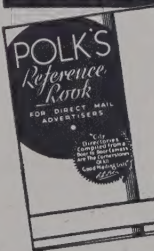
**T**HE manner in which you gentlemen have carried out your part of these contracts during the past years I believe fully manifests your integrity. If we will go back to our yesterdays and begin with 1929, at which time the surplus of grain began to accumulate in the United States due to over-production and Farm Board operation, we will recall that accumulated stocks of grain were carried over a longer period than was thought possible by many of the experienced grain merchants. Notwithstanding the responsibility that was shifted from the harvest fields to the elevator due to the modern farm machinery, both the quantity and quality of the grain was preserved, and those holding warehouse receipts received a quality of good grain in accordance with their expectations. All of this could not have been accomplished if it were not for the fact that you gentlemen have sensed the responsibility that that condition brought about. This is integrity personified.

## Momentarily

Jane—At the lakes this summer did you keep your eyes open for a boy friend?

Mary—No dear. I closed one of them!

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## Chicago Chapter Hears All About

# JOB RELATIONS TRAINING

*From W. M. C.'s R. E. Weldon  
At Opening Monthly Meeting*

NOT only during war time, but after the global conflict in which we are engaged to the hilt will proper training of employes be highly vital. Heretofore a man's education and background meant nothing—if he could do the work you had for him he was hired. Today it is management's problem to make the best use of every employe.

To that end the War Manpower Commission offers a compact, effective training course of five 2-hour classes of which the key point is telling him the "how" of his job and then showing him the "how" of doing a good job, so that the new man will know exactly what to do and how to do it. We break down the processes of his work to such a simple act that the new man knows the technique of the experts in short order.

Everyone has lost key men. Many of your experienced experts will be taken from your plants in the very near future. That is why the 50% reduction in training time afforded through this approach will become increasingly profitable to your operation, and why the 30% reduction in materials spoiled will pay ascending dividends—to say nothing of the accompanying reduction in accidents arising where a worker isn't properly trained and tries to "guess" what to do. Absenteeism, too, drops away down after training.

### Must Follow Up

This training, to be successful, must be followed up. Certainly we can train any man on any part of any job in 15 minutes, but he must be watched and his training followed up to be sure he gets into proper work habits. Taking groups of 10 to 12 foremen and supervisors for two hours every other day, W. M. C. has trained over a million in five lessons in the technique of teaching the new workmen under them.

But Job Relations Training goes beyond that. John, a composite character, was absent every Monday. He was given a raise to encourage better working habits but he became worse. He got married and then showed up every Monday. He got another raise, and then he never was on the job on Mondays. Our problem is what to do with John . . . Digging in we found his wife was seriously ill, she had to be sent to Arizona, John had no money and consequently snapped at his fellow workmen when he did show up for work; blinded by his own weighty

problems he put on a coat that didn't belong to him, etc.

John's home and other problems you'd find, upon investigation, to be all segments of a whole picture, just like pieces of pie in a tin. By getting all of the segments in place the situation rights itself. In other words, establish good relations with your men and maintain them. Let a man know in advance about things that affect him. Put him at work at things he likes best, whether it is piling bricks or digging ditches.

Get the facts and weigh them carefully before you take any action. Dovetail them with company policy. After you've taken action, follow up to be sure your action results in in-

creased production. As a result of Job Relations Training many problems no longer go to top management for settlement. One plant feeds workers, as part of its personnel relations program, a hot meal for 35c, because management has found that if they can keep a worker two weeks longer because of the meal then they have paid out on it. This plant expects soon to provide a nourishing, tasty hot meal to all free, and are sure this move will warrant its costs. This is but one case that one learns about in taking the J.R.T. course.

Gordon E. Laugen, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Chapter prexy, presided at this meeting which was also attended by F. D. Dennis of the same firm; Wm. Henry Radke, Corn Products Ref. Co.; Wm. H. Gassler, Calumet Elevator; E. R. Anderson, Norris Grain Co.; Charles Hegwein, Pratt Food Co.; Russ Maas, Screw Conveyor Corp.; C. E. Harbin, Underwriters Grain Ass'n, A. D. McPherson, Huntley Mfg. Co. and others. The subject proved so vitally interesting that the meeting blossomed into an interchange of various experiences that helped everyone—even at the cost of a lot of sleep lost.

## Fire Losses Appalling

*Arthur P. Spotswood, Chief of the Fire Prevention  
Bureau of the Minneapolis Fire Department Dumps A  
Carload of Hot Facts In the Laps of the Minneapolis  
Supers At Chapter's Opening Meeting*

ONE reason, why fighting fires in grain elevators and mills is so difficult, is because many are inaccessible for quick action by the Fire Department; many have inadequate water supplies and most hydrants near elevators are on dead-end mains of small capacity thereby requiring the Fire Department to lay longer lines from larger mains. All of this takes time and unless fire in elevators or mills can be quickly brought under control they usually gain rapid headway and many of them cannot be saved.

Regulations until recently prevented the removal of dust, before weighing of grain entering elevators, making it impossible to provide adequate protection. Until operators take care of this situation, terminal grain elevators cannot be properly protected.

Elevators and mills should be protected from an "exposure" fire as far as possible. This can be done in many instances by keeping the weeds and grass cut a sufficient distance away from the building so that they do not constitute a hazard; also by keeping the premises clean and free from papers, etc.

### Adequate Dust Systems Urged

DUST collecting systems should be adequate and discharge should be to detached dust houses. Elevators and mills should be cleaned often to prevent any accumulation of dust. The "No Smoking" rule should be rigidly enforced. Motors and generators should be kept clean and should have the dust frequently blown from them. Journal boxes should have alarms attached and be kept clean and well oiled. Electric conduit and frames of large motors and starters should be properly grounded. Electric lights in dusty atmosphere in elevators and mills should be of the vapor proof type. Switches should be of the vapor proof type.

The majority of the fires in elevators and mills are caused through carelessness. In normal times 42% of all large businesses that suffer any material loss by fire never re-open again for business. Today, this percentage is much greater because of the inability to rebuild the buildings and to replace the machinery. Therefore, every effort should be made to prevent fire occurring in any of these



buildings which are so vital to the war effort because of the materials stored and handled.

On January 10, 1942, a fire occurred in a grain elevator at Superior, Wisconsin. The fire started at the top of a conveyor leg from friction on the belt. It was followed by three explosions which wrecked the sprinkler system. The loss was \$1,352,-962. The grain destroyed would have provided sufficient bread rations for an entire year for an army of 700,000 men. In addition to the food loss the shipping and storage facilities at the head of the Great Lakes were seriously affected. On February 28, 1943, a fire destroyed grain and grain handling equipment in Oakland, California, with a loss estimated at \$3,000,-000. These are just two of the many fires in elevators and mills that have occurred in this country in the last two years. Read these figures and think what they mean:

#### National Statistics

Total loss for 1942.....\$314,295,000  
Loss 1st 6 mos. 1943.... 190,514,000  
Over 50% of this increase is taking place in industries.

#### Minneapolis Statistics

Up to Sept. 1, 1942.....\$450,890.58  
Up to Sept. 1, 1943..... 819,127.90

#### SAFETY TROPHIES SOON

Shortage of skilled help has held up the inscribing of the SOGES Safety Contest trophies unusually long, however they are promised in another sixty days—in time for fitting presentation at holiday season, we hope.

## CANNON AND BUTTER



Goering gave Germany the choice of cannon or butter. The Fairmount Creamery Company of Buffalo gives America the choice of both. Here's how the buttery workers collected future cannons in a whirlwind salvage drive.

#### More Round Table Discussions

We understand from SOGES President Pow that his ideas are for more round table discussions and fewer speeches at our next convention—to be held in Chicago. And we agree



Herbert Brand  
ed in open forum.

that this might have its merits—and in face of the fact we do think that in past conventions we have attended there were some real, honest-to-goodness talks and papers on a lot of timely subjects that could never be present-

ed in open forum.

We do think a lot of good is achieved by all having questions on any subject that might be brought up, either from a general assigned topic or from whatever source of problem confronting the various members.—Herb Brand, Quaker Oats Co., Cedar Rapids, SOGES V. P.

#### EVEN GOVERNMENT RECOGNIZES VALUE

The U. S. Dept. of Commerce in a recent statement has this to say regarding trade associations:

"American businessmen probably get more practical help from their trade associations than from any single outside source. The interchange of ideas and the free discussion of current business problems is of special value in periods of rapid change and unsettlement. Trade associations can also perform an invaluable service in stimulating and coordinating current and postwar planning in their particular field."

ARE YOU SUPPORTING YOUR ASSOCIATION?

#### Hoskins Succeeds Engberg

Lawrence Hoskins has succeeded E. W. Engberg as plant manager of the Iowa Milling Co., Cedar Rapids, a soybean unit of Cargill, Inc., of Minneapolis.

#### COSTS—MILITARY ITEMS

M-1 Garand rifle—\$80  
Machine guns of various types and calibres—\$500 to \$3,000  
Heavy case demolition bombs—\$100 to \$500  
37 MM anti-tank guns—\$6,500  
37 MM anti-aircraft guns—\$20,000  
90 MM anti-aircraft guns—\$50,000  
75 MM guns—\$10,000  
Light tanks—\$40,000  
Medium tanks—\$75,000  
Pursuit plane—\$55,000  
Light bombardment plane—\$210,000  
Heavy bombardment plane—\$335,000

BUY DEFENSE STAMPS AND BONDS!

#### Can Adjust Gals Pay

Wage adjustments to equalize the pay scales of women workers with men may be made without WLB approval.

#### Traveling Elevator Inspector

Wanted—Dependable, sober, terminal elevator inspector, one who knows what to look for and where to find it. Must be willing to travel between larger Midwest markets. References required. Write, giving full details of your qualifications, marital and draft status, salary required, etc. Address U31, c/o "GRAIN," 1078 Board of Trade, Chicago 4, Ill.

#### Appreciates Efforts

I do want to express my appreciation for your efforts in securing a position for me. I had been corresponding with my new employer for the past year regarding my going with them, but it seemed that we could not get together. But when I answered their ad in "GRAIN", for some reason, and I swear I don't know why, we got together real soon.—B. D.

#### Says Program Fine

It is my opinion that the program committee certainly put together a very fine program for our Duluth meeting in a surprisingly short time. I think that was the general opinion among all the men present.

Would appreciate having a list of the officers of other SOGES chapters as perhaps a little correspondence between the various groups might stimulate a little more interest and we might be able to exchange a few ideas from time to time.—Roberts R. Bredt, Sec'y, Fruen Milling Co., President, Minneapolis Chapter.

## FOR SALE

— 507 —

Buffalo 20 x 6 x 6 12 Gauge, 1 1/2 Inch Reinforced Buckets, slightly used — in good condition.

Make a Bid  
f.o.b. Chicago

WRITE 3-U-2

% "GRAIN"

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## MORE SIGNED UP FOR SAFETY CONTEST

The largest number of participants in the annual SOGES Safety Contest to sign up for this extra-curricular activity is reported by Safety Contest Committee Chairman Oscar W. Olsen, F. H. Peavey & Co., Duluth. "Never before, in six years, have we had 52 entered by the first part of Oct. Last year some 44 of our members took



part in this helpful contest and 27 the year previously, so this year we doubtless will find 65 to 75 who are anxious to keep jogged up on preventing injuries and accidents."

Committee Secretary Malcolm M. Noxon, Ralston-Purina Co., Minneapolis, states that "the number of man-hours (when the reports all come in) will doubtless exceed the 4,000,000 mark, and that considering new men, rapid turnover, unsettled conditions, and all, that the record so far indicated is unusually fine. Suitable trophies," he reports, "will be awarded at the SOGES executive meeting when held."

"Those of us who have engaged in this contest feel we have gained a great deal from it under the capable guidance of our Safety Contest Director, Clarence W. Turning," Mr. Noxon states. "And we urge an increasing proportion of our growing member-



ship to take advantage of this unusual opportunity by making application to participate through our Secretary's office, 1078 Board of Trade Building, Chicago."

Those entering so far include:

Emil Buelens, The Glidden Co., Chicago.  
E. W. Engberg, Manager, Iowa Milling Co., Cedar Rapids.  
Lewis Inks, Quaker Oats Co., Akron.  
Robert Brett, Fruen Milling Co., Minneapolis.  
Norman Boadway, Collingwood (Ont.) Terminals, Ltd., and  
Gordon Laugen, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Chicago.  
Ralph E. Garber, Enid (Okla.) Elevator Corp.  
Walter Teppen, Occident Terminal Division, Russell-Miller Mfg. Co., Duluth.  
L. R. Ginn, Kansas Milling Co., Wichita.  
Vincent J. Blum, Omaha Elevator Co., Council Bluffs.  
Gilbert P. Lane, Arcady Farms Milling Co., Riverdale.  
John A. Gibbs, Brooks Elevator Corp., Minneapolis.  
Clarence C. Bach, Twin City Trading Co., Minneapolis.  
John Goetzinger, Rosenbaum Brothers, Omaha.  
C. P. McWilliams, Kansas Elevator Co., Topeka.  
Herbert C. Brand, Quaker Oats Co., Cedar Rapids.  
Ray Finley, G.L.F. Elevator, Buffalo.  
W. A. Thomson, Jr., Thomson Grain Elevator Co., Louisville.  
Fred Myers, Cleveland Grain Co., Indianapolis.  
Tom G. Burris, Uhlmann Elevators Co., Ft. Worth.  
E. B. Goughnour, Uhlmann Elevators Co., Ft. Worth.  
Fred Sibbald, National Grain Co., Ltd., Ft. William

M. M. Noxon, Ralston-Purina Co., Minneapolis  
Carl Pauken, Rice Grain Co., Toledo  
Charles F. Walker, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Council Bluffs  
L. C. Irwin, Searle Terminal, Ltd., Ft. William  
A. A. Westling, Van Dusen-Harrington Co., Minneapolis  
Walfred Augustson, Van Dusen-Harrington Co., Minneapolis  
Perry Wheeler, Van Dusen-Harrington Co., Minneapolis  
George Dunkelbeck, Van Dusen-Harrington Co., Minneapolis  
E. L. Dobbin, Van Dusen-Harrington Co., Minneapolis  
Herman Peterson, Van Dusen-Harrington Co., Minneapolis  
Vincent Shea, Van Dusen-Harrington Co., Minneapolis  
Emil Carlson, Van Dusen-Harrington Co., Minneapolis  
R. M. Johnson, Farmers Union Grain Terminal Ass'n, Duluth  
Paul Konopatzki, Bunge Elevator Corp., Minneapolis  
Jerry Lacy, Westcentral Co-op. Grain Co., Omaha  
E. W. White, Westcentral Co-op. Grain Co., Fremont  
William H. Kamp, Ralston-Purina Co., Kansas City  
F. Maynard Losie, Hallet & Carey Co., Minneapolis  
Harold Wilber, A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., Decatur, Ill.  
Edwin K. Dillman, Leval & Co., Inc., Minneapolis  
Charles J. Winters, Public Grain Elevator, New Orleans  
R. B. Pow, Reliance Grain Co., Ltd., Ft. William  
Frank J. McLean, Superior Elevator Co., Ltd., Pt. Arthur  
T. C. Manning, Katy and Wabash elevators, Uhlmann Grain Co., Kansas City  
Arnold Myers, Stratton Grain Co., Chicago.

## 180,000 Sq. Feet of Surface renewed with GUNITE and SURFACITE!

THE KELLOGG CO.,  
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.



All the cracks in this fine-looking elevator were repaired by forcing tough-bonding Gunite into them at a high pressure.

Then the whole structure was thoroughly waterproofed with an extra thick coating of Surfacing.

For a better than new job, write

**JOHN D. BOLTON**  
20 N. Wacker Drive - - - Chicago



Walter Myers, Stratton Grain Co.,  
Schneider, Ind.  
William H. Gassler, Rosenbaum  
Brothers, Chicago  
John Murison, Goderich (Ont.) Ele-  
vator & Transit Co., Ltd.  
Frank Stafford, Gerstenberg & Co.,  
Hammond.

#### SUPERS ATTEND SAFETY CON- GRESS; CHRISTENSEN TO BOARD

SOGES members turned out better than ever for the Food Section's meetings at the National Safety Congress, held in Chicago earlier this month. For years not one Super could spare the time at this season of the year, but now they reason: "If you're too busy for safety, you're too busy!"

Paul H. Christensen, General Super, Van Dusen-Harrington Co., Minneapolis, past SOGES and Chapter prexy who has attended before, persuaded Malcolm Noxon, Ralston-Purina Co., Secretary of the SOGES Safety Committee and a past Minneapolis Chapter prexy and Cliff MacIver, Assistant General Super, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., SOGES Director and V.-P. of the Minneapolis Chapter to join him. A number of milling company executives were on the same train, we hear, bound for the accident prevention fountain of knowledge.

Gilbert Schenk, Weevil-Cide Company, and Grover Meyer, K. C. Power & Light Co., attended from Kansas City, and Hy Arendall, Innis Speiden & Co., looked in from Omaha. Emil Buelens, SOGES Director, and Steve Halac, Chicago Chapter V. P., both of Glidden's, attended, too. Paul Christensen was elected vice chairman of the Grain and Grain Products Committee.

In addition to some of the above, a sizeable number of others interested in bulk handling and unloading visited the Glidden plant to inspect their new inexpensive home-made car unloader. Equal interest was displayed in the efficient car door breaker in use.

#### Would Air Explosion Theories

As to theories on our various problems, do you not think it is well worth hearing a thousand improbable theories on dust explosions with the possibility that at least one of these would lead to a solution of some of our problems—or at least start a discussion among not only our members but among all who are interested in the grain business—rather than to have the men keep it to themselves and feel they have a solution to that particular topic.

I have always encouraged a man to express himself, regardless of how ridiculous his theories were, and have done my best to point out where he was wrong, if he was. I have never yet laughed at a man or discouraged him, and I believe we should all do the same. The darkest hours are just before dawn.—W. E. Coufield, Chicago.

#### Builder To New Address

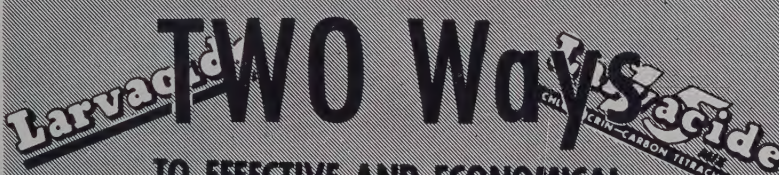
The John S. Metcalf Co. has moved its office to suite 1810, 105 S. La Salle St., according to an announcement from Frank Butt, president of elevator designing and construction firm which has built grain handling and processing plants throughout the world.

#### Cox to Minnesota

Henry S. Cox, past president of SOGES, has gone to St. Charles, Minn., for an extended stay. Mrs. Cox accompanied him. Mr. Cox is visiting relatives and friends and looking after his farm interests in his native city. Henry formerly ran Star Grain Co.'s Rialto elevator in Chicago.

#### Sailor Gets Dust in Lungs

Writing from Oklahoma City, Sailor Ward Combs, head of Presto-X-Co., Omaha, says: Have been favored with two visits from Hy Arendall, and the last one was when I had some free time so I went calling with him on some of the flour trade. Boy it was plenty swell getting about the plants again and talking with some folks that spoke your language. Not that I don't enjoy me service contacts a whole lot, but you know how it goes, once you get that grain dust up your nose then you need some right along to keep you going.



## TWO Ways

### TO EFFECTIVE AND ECONOMICAL CONTROL OF GRANARY INSECTS

**Each offering the unmatched LARVACIDE Advantages**

**Each toxic to Granary Pests,  
including Mites and the Lesser Grain Borer**

**For Grain that Can Be Turned**

STRAIGHT **Larvacide**

Tried and proven for over eighteen years

COSTS ONLY \$1.50—1.70 per thousand bushels in closed concrete bins

Comes in 25-180 lb. cylinders and 1 lb. Dispenser Bottles, each sealed in safety can and packed 6 or 12 to wooden case.

#### For Shallow Bins, where Grain Cannot Be Turned



Sprayed or hosed onto grain surface. COST of treatment; CORN in good condition \$2.60-2.75 per thousand bushels. WHEAT . . . just a little higher.

Comes only in 50 gallon Drums

BOTH FORMS have the wellknown LARVACIDE Penetration to kill all stages, including egg life and larvae within the grain kernel. Each has self warning quality, which makes its present unmistakable and cuts accident risks. Write for folder showing the way to BETTER PEST CONTROL.

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## Minneapolis Chapter Holds Splendid Opener on

### HEDGING AGAINST FUTURE SHUTDOWNS

*Reports Robert R. Bredt,  
Fruen Milling Co., President*

**T**HE first Fall meeting of the Minneapolis SOGES Chapter took place our customary last Tuesday evening of the month, at Freddie's Cafe. An opening turnout of forty men were in attendance and every one enjoyed Freddie's superb cuisine and the program which followed.

The Program Committee was fortunate in securing Arthur P. Spottswood, Chief of the Fire Prevention Bureau of the Minneapolis Fire Department, to address the meeting. Chief Spottswood has had considerable experience in and about our local elevators and was able to give a very interesting and highly constructive viewpoint of the Fire Prevention Bureau towards the safeguarding against fires in grain elevators.

Appreciating the position of all elevators at the present time as far as help is concerned, Chief Spottswood nevertheless emphasized the necessity for cleanliness in and about the plant. The large majority of fires that occur are in dirty plants, and

while poor housekeeping is not always the immediate cause, it is a contributing factor to the damage which follows after the fire starts.

The difficulty in replacing equipment and buildings during the present emergency as well as the tremendous demand for all types of grain and grain products, both for human and animal food, makes the safeguarding of all food supplies and equipment a vital part of the war effort.

#### Can Beat Law of Averages

**C**HIEF SPOTTSWOOD feels that under the law of averages we are about due for a major elevator fire here in Minneapolis as it has been some time since our last one. However, if we heed his advice, perhaps we may be able to break the law, or at least bend it severely, for the next two or three years.

Paul Christensen reported on the waste paper drive in and about the local plants. This drive was insti-

tuted for two reasons; first, to save the paper, which is urgently needed in the construction of corrugated containers; second, to remove the fire hazard from outside the buildings. Chief Spottswood was quite active in this campaign and considerable progress has been made in salvaging this paper and keeping it from accumulating in nooks and crannies about the buildings. Some of the local paper companies were persuaded to install balers at a few of the plants and the paper is being hauled away as it is accumulated.

During the round table discussion, the question of wire rope and cable was raised and Bob Morgan of the W. S. Nott Co. and Walter Kostick of R. R. Howell & Co. both gave some very interesting data on the steel cable situation. The general trend of opinion was that it would be well for any one who uses this material to have arrangements made ahead of time for whatever will be required. Indications are that the coming year will probably be the most critical thus far for obtaining necessary operating supplies and equipment.

Lewis Fried of the Spencer Kellogg & Sons was interested in a good belt to handle hot meal. It seems that rubber belting will not stand up under the heat. Lewis has an order in for a synthetic belt and he was wondering if any one had had any experience with the new synthetic material. No one present was able to give him much help, although M. M. Noxon of the Ralston-Purina Company has been using a treated canvas belt for this material for some time with considerable success, however, the material is not hot.

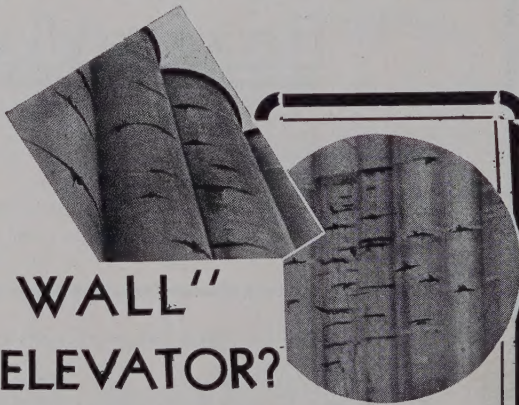
Cliff MacIver was able to report one new member enrolled since our last meeting, and there were many new faces and prospective members present. All in all the first meeting turned out very well and we expect an even better attendance in October. The program committee already has the October meeting pretty well lined up so all we need are the customers.

Missing from this first fall meeting was the usual annual report of the duck hunters. Seems most of the boys were too busy to take time off for the opening day. However, the shooting was good and every one that had time to go out came back with the limit. One day, of course, does not make a season, but we might say that with good fishing all summer and good duck hunting this fall, all our Minnesota Sportsmen need to make it a successful year is a good deer hunting season.

#### No Man Can Tell

No man can tell whether he is rich or poor by turning to his ledger. It is the heart that makes the man rich. He is rich according to what he is, not according to what he has.—Henry Ward Beecher.

## IS THE "HAND Writing ON THE WALL" OF YOUR ELEVATOR?



Are there cracks . . . signs of weather-wear? Hallmarks of deterioration and forerunners of still greater destruction?

If there is evidence of needed repairs, we cordially invite you to consult our trained engineers . . . to investigate the time-tested scientific M A N Y principles of weather-proofing and rehabilitating all types of concrete and brick masonry.

An unbeatable record of plant restoration bears convincing witness of the sterling worth of our work . . . Yes, of our *ability* and *willingness* to render the most constructive service attainable.

#### B. J. MANY CO., Inc.

30 No. La Salle St.  
213 State St., Detroit

Chicago, Ill.  
Baltimore (Md.) Life Building



## NEW MEMBERS

**T**HE advent of the annual SOGES convention witnessed another encouraging influx of welcome new members into the ranks. With the war cementing those of the industry ever closer together, the SOGES officers feel that his trend will continue strongly upward, and they invite all those considering joining to write the Secretary's Office, Board of Trade, Chicago, now and j-o-i-n-u-p!

- 492 R. J. Lane, B. & J. Milling Co., Jersey City, N. J.
- 520 C. P. McWilliams, Kansas Elevator Co., Topeka, Kan., on transfer from A. C. Johnson;
- 521 Joseph L. Widstrom, Delmar No. 3, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Minneapolis;
- 522 Earl S. Gray, Inter-State Oil Co., Kansas City;
- 523 G. E. Whitney, Omaha Elevator Co., Council Bluffs, deceased
- 524 Gust Martig, U. S. Rubber Co., Omaha;
- 525 Hugh Stark, Omaha Elevator Co., Council Bluffs, deceased
- 526 Tom G. Burris, Katy Elevator, Uhlmann Elevators Co. of Texas, Ft. Worth;
- 527 E. B. Goughnour, Rock Island Elevator, Uhlmann Elevators Co. of Texas, Ft. Worth;
- 528 Walfred Augustsen, Crescent Elevator, Van Dusen-Harrington Co., Minneapolis, on transfer from Peter E. Johnson, retired;
- 529 George Potgeter, Potgeter Grain Co., Inc., Wellsburg, Ia.
- 530 Richard E. Miller, Technical Editor, The Northwestern Miller, Minneapolis, on transfer from Edgar S. Miller.
- 531 Lloyd E. Marshall, King Midas Flour Mills, Hastings, Minn.
- 532 Steve Halac, The Glidden Co., Chicago.
- 533 James L. DeJarnette, Supt. Mill, Continental Baking Co., Kansas City, Mo.
- 534 William Fetter, Schreiber Milling & Grain Co., St. Joseph, Mo.
- 535 Roy A. Conger, Mid-Continent Grain Co., Kansas City.
- 536 E. W. Engberg, Iowa Milling Co., Cedar Rapids.
- 537 Steve Colucci, Lee Rubber Co., Minneapolis.
- 538 Mrs. E. H. Miller, Cook Chemical Co., Kansas City.
- 539 Robert T. Beatty, Northwestern Miller, on transfer from R. E. Miller.
- 540 Lloyd E. Forsell, Albert Schwill & Co., Chicago
- 541 Floyd L. Dailey, Arcady Farms Milling Co., Riverdale, Ill.
- 542 D. MacDonald, Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd., Ft. William
- 543 George Schaffer, B. A. Eckhart Mfg. Co., Chicago
- 544 E. W. Dietmeier, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Minneapolis
- 545 L. H. Katelman, Katelman Hardware Co., Council Bluffs

- 546 Smith L. Champlin, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Minneapolis
- 547 Charles J. Winters, Public Grain Elevator, New Orleans
- 548 Norman Olson, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Superior, Wis.

### Many More Reinstating, Too

"Among those who have reinstated their lapsed memberships," Mr. Pow points out, are the following gentlemen:

- 483 Henry Foth, Abilene (Kan.) Flour Mills Co.;
- 244 E. L. Dobbin, Pioneer Steel Elevator, Van Dusen-Harrington Co., Minneapolis.
- 286 Charles Hegwein, Pratt Food Co., Hammond, Ind.
- 5 William E. Recker, H. W. Rickel & Co., Detroit, Mich.
- 357 Roy E. Browne, Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Co., Kansas City.
- 335 E. A. Cuff, self, Port Arthur.
- 462 John Murison, Goderich (Ont.) Elevator & Transit Co., Ltd.
- 438 Clifford W. Winslow, J. C. Crouch Grain Co., Fort Worth.
- 340 Ken S. Miller, Canadian Pacific Elevator, West St. John, N. B.
- 470 Robert W. DeBolt, F. H. Ayer Mfg. Co., Chicago Heights, Ill.
- 276 L. E. Adair, Kunz Oil Co., Minneapolis, on transfer from Al Cooke
- 220 Robert M. Sorenson, International Milling Co., New Prague, Minn.
- 183 H. Flinn, C. J. Tagliabue Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., on transfer from J. P. Henderson
- 205 John Gibbs, Brooks Elevator Co., Minneapolis, on transfer from Jack Coughlin, deceased
- 211 Andrew Turnquist, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Superior, Wis.
- 484 E. Y. Jones, Dominion Rubber Co., Ltd., Fort William, on transfer from A. A. Reid, Winnipeg.

## MRS. FRANK CARLSON DIES

Mrs. Frank E. Carlson of Duluth, wife of widely admired "Big Slim", passed away quite unexpectedly just as we are going to press on Oct. 21st. Funeral services were held Oct. 23rd.

"Mrs. Slim", as she was fondly called by so many who came to know her well from attending annual SOGES conventions, was a match any day for her yarn spinning husband who is Mechanical Superintendent for the Occident Terminal Elevator of the Russell-Miller Mfg. Co. They were a team if there ever was one.

A slight intimation of the wide friendships the couple enjoyed is reflected in the avalanche of telegrams and flowers sent in from the countryside.

### Looks Like Next Member

Have talked to Russell Millburn, Super of Honeymead Products Co. here, and am happy to report that he is very favorably impressed with the SOGES—and we soon expect to have his name on the dotted-line for membership. He thinks he will also enter the Safety Contest. He claims he is getting "GRAIN" and likes it; says he is finding a lot of good stuff in every issue.—Herbert C. Brand, Quaker Oats Co., Cedar Rapids.

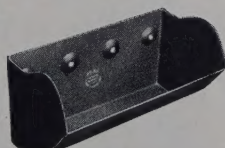
### Earl Blount New Super

Earl Blount is the new general superintendent at the Stanard-Tilton mill, Alton, Ill., division of Russell-Miller Milling Co. He formerly worked for the company in Minneapolis and was assistant super of the Electric Steel elevator before coming to Alton. He was with Electric Steel over a period of about 15 years, according to W. J. Catron, Jr., Assistant Manager.

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